A SAVE THE HORSE

Treat Chemical

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

JOHN A. SEAVERNS

Save-the-Horse

Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

BOOK OF DIRECTIONS

Seventeenth Edition, January, 1922

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By TROY CHEMICAL CO., Binghamton, N. Y.

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SAVE-THE-HORSE

Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office

IS NOT A BLISTER—It is not a mussy, dirt catching, irritating substance that works on the surface only. Save-the-Horse works inside, not outside. It penetrates and acts on diseased bone, calcareous deposit and tissue. **HORSE DOES NOT HAVE TO STOP WORKING.**

Noted owners of race horses, in all countries, depend on Save-the-Horse for sprained and broken down tendons BECAUSE of the lasting strength and endurance which accompanies results.

$5.50 A bottle, with a GUARANTY-CONTRACT that has $60,000 paid-up capital back of it guaranteeing to refund the money if the remedy fails.

TROY CHEMICAL CO.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

INTRODUCTION

THE TREATMENT for about every kind of lameness is described in this book, and it is a very simple matter to treat any unsoundness.

When there are no definite symptoms to go by, or one is not acquainted with the horse and his diseases, send for "Save-The-Horse Book." It describes the symptoms and pecularities of every form of lameness. Should you wish this book or desire advice, write us.

THE MORE PAINS YOU TAKE to write is a full and accurate statement about your horse as to age, weight, temperament (spirited or lazy) kind of work, when, why and how it is lame—in what way the horse tries to favor itself to get ease from pain in the stable and travelling—whether it eats well and loses or gains flesh—where swellings, stiffness, contractions, shrinkage and sores are located—what his action is and how it affects his lameness, making it better or worse—what treatment and remedies you have used, how long you have used them—and what effect they had—everything you can think of will enable us to form a more accurate conclusion and help you and your horse out of your troubles very much sooner.

IT WOULD BE AN UNHEARD OF CASE THAT WE COULD NOT DUPLICATE on our file record of twenty-odd years. That's why we are so particular and insistent that you tell us every little detail about your lame horse,—and, we prefer that you tell it just as you would *talk face to face*—never minding grammar, spelling, style, or frills of any kind.

TROY CHEMICAL CO.

F. O. VANDERKAR, Prop.

FALSE ECONOMY

Human nature is much the same the world over. When a horse goes lame what happens? The owner starts in with treatments known to himself.

Days and weeks go by; the horse is "eating his head off" and is still lame. The owner begins to realize that he has got a "time-and-money-sinker" on his hands.

And $5.50 looks as BIG as a barn door!

IT IS A QUESTION OF—PROFIT?—LOSS?—ECONOMY?

THE HORSE CANNOT CURE ITSELF!

TIME AND MONEY MUST BE SPENT!

THE PROBLEM IS, TO—SPEND WISELY.

It often leaks out that a man has tried several lower-priced remedies that failed before he came to us.

And we are not sorry!

We are not sorry because in the end that man better realizes that once in a (long) while,—a thing is really what it is cracked up to be.

What you get for $5.50.

First,—you get a powerful remedy that is all business from the word GO! If you manufactured the ingredients and compounded it yourself, as we do, it would cost you at least three times $5.50.

Second,—Every customer that spends $5.50 for it shares equally with us the benefit of the advertising *that brings us together.*

Third,—when the case requires it, we give free of charge special attention and advice, for which a veterinarian would charge from $1.00 to $10.00.

Some may not believe it, nevertheless it is a fact that the

$5.50 orders we get direct from advertising would not yield any margin of profit over cost and expenses—If—our customers never told what our remedy did for their horse and was never heard from again.

Let us make this a little plainer. Save-The-Horse remedy has been sold on its merits under a guarantee for more than twenty years and if it had been a fake and had not—"made good"—we would have been driven out of business from lack of friends and patronage long ago!

Now as to the "economy" of paying $5.50 for this old tried-out remedy. Don't you think it would be a "poor skate" of a horse whose keep and idleness combined did not amount to a loss of at least $5.50 each and every week while he is laid up?

If you decide to try—Save-The-Horse—under our guarantee, please be careful and diligent to follow the directions then, after a few applications of it, put the horse at work and have him earning the cost of his treatment.

It will not injure him any to make him earn it, but—it will stop the leak he is making in your business and in your pocket.

MOREOVER, THAT WOULD BE TRUE ECONOMY!

THE TROY CHEMICAL COMPANY.

P. S.—Do not hesitate to write us for fuller details and advice about *anything* pertaining to the lameness of horses which may have been overlooked, omitted, or is not made clear in this book.

There are things in the world that are as fully "worth while" as the mighty dollar. We try to be a friend to the horse. A host of their owners and trainers are our friends; and, if you will let us, we will do our utmost to treat you so well, in good time, we hope to include you among their number.

The Man Who Doctors the Horse

WE receive many interesting letters from horse owners; the most of them are from men who have handled horses all their life-time, and yet, are never heard of as "Veterinaries," "Horsemen" or "Trainers."

NEVERTHELESS, it is a fact proven many times over in our long experience in the treatment of horses, that breeders, farmers, lumbermen and others who are located where professional advice and treatment are not obtainable, on the average, are well-informed concerning the anatomy of the horse and the treatment of his ordinary "lay-ups."

BUT WHEN IT COMES to the treatment of obstinate leg ailments that cause lameness, we are confident that the up-to-date Veterinarian is in the lead, because as a rule he discards the old-time cruel blistering and "firing" which often does more harm than good, and substitutes remedies that are more modern, humane and efficient. He does this for the same reason physicians long ago abandoned the old-time "bleeding," purging and vomiting human beings until they were nearly or quite, dead.

WE SELL large quantities of Save-The-Horse to Veterinarians and horsemen,—*what becomes of it?* Is it not reasonable to assume that they use it largely because *they know* its real value?

WE ALSO KNOW, because we deal with them direct and hear all about the case, that farmers and others get as good results from Save-The-Horse as professionals. Anyone can who is careful to follow the plain directions—*closely and exactly.*

CAUTION

Do not for any consideration use any other remedy or treatment while using Save-the-Horse, or following its use under any claim whatsoever that it has the same effect. No inducement should influence you to risk counteracting the action of this preparation.

WORKING THE HORSE

Save-the-Horse can be applied at any time, in all extremes of season—winter or summer—and under all conditions.

The horse in the wild or free state, ranges great distances, and is one of the most active animals known to man.

With **Save-the-Horse** you can begin and continue consistent daily work and exercise,—

Herein lies the great economy of using **Save-the-Horse.**

Regular and consistent work is far more beneficial than work or exercise at irregular intervals.

If the horse *has been layed up or resting* for a long period previous to this treatment do not begin by giving a long drive or hard work just to test out the effect of the treatment; the parts are not in condition to endure so severe a test at the start. Commence slow and easy, gradually increasing the work each day as improvement warrants until the horse is being worked as usual.

TREATMENT FOR BONE SPAVIN

Cut the hair over all the affected part.

Before making the first two or three treatments with Save-The-Horse, rub the parts briskly up and down with a good stiff brush, or with the hand for five or ten minutes. This is not absolutely necessary but the friction will open up the pores so that Save-The-Horse will work in more quickly.

Apply Save-the-Horse thoroughly once each day for five days, using the brush which accompanies the bottle. Then apply Save-the-Horse Ointment once each day for four days. Repeat this alternate treatment—first, five days with Save-the-Horse, then four days with the ointment—until all lameness disappears.

Special Suggestions

Usually on bringing the horse in from work or exercise, at the end of the day is the most practicable time to make the treatment; but any time of day most convenient to the user will do so long as it is done regularly.

From seven to ten brushfuls of Save-the-Horse usually cover the affected area in one treatment, but should it require more apply it; put on all the parts will absorb, but no more—do not let the remedy run down and waste.

Thoroughly work in the remedy by manipulating the brush over and AROUND the enlargement.

Each day before applying the ointment, and the first day (only) before applying Save-the-Horse, cleanse off the scurf and grease with hot water and soap, otherwise the grease will cake over so that Save-the-Horse will run off and not take hold. After washing let the parts dry before applying Save-the-Horse.

Unless there is dirt in the parts do not wash while applying Save-the-Horse.

Lard may be substituted for Save-the-Horse Ointment, but this ointment is especially desirable as it assists in hastening absorption and to lessen the skin irritation.

Rub on a little ointment or lard below where application of Save-the-Horse is made so as to confine Save-the-Horse to the affected parts.

SHOEING: The foot should be pared level and the toe lowered from the bottom all that is possible without cutting through the sole at this point. If a toe calk is used it should be long and very low, the heel calks should be ¾ to 1 inch higher than the toe.

The shoe ought to be reset every three weeks if possible to keep the foot in the above described shape.

While shoeing affords an important advantage that should not be neglected, the most essential thing is a well directed and persistent effort to eliminate the aggravating causes of the inflammatory condition. Save-the-Horse should be regularly and faithfully applied.

TREATMENT FOR BLIND SPAVIN

Treat and shoe the same as for a bone spavin,—only extend the application well down over the front and to both sides of the lower joint of the hock.

TREATMENT FOR BLOOD SPAVIN

Follow the treatment and shoeing as given for bone spavin.

TREATMENT FOR BOG SPAVIN

Same treatment and shoeing as for bone spavin.

If the bog spavin can be pushed through to the outside by manipulation and pressure, or if there are enlargements in the hollows at the back of joint treat as for thoroughpin.

TREATMENT FOR THOROUGHPIN

Apply Save-the-Horse as directed on the bottle over and around the enlargement in the hollow, and to the opposite side even though the enlargement shows on one side only; also treat any swelling on the front of hock.

In the treatment of thoroughpin the angle of the foot and hock should not be lost sight of as these are very important in relieving pressure from an inflamed and weakened joint. This may be accomplished in the following manner: The foot should be made level, the toe calk low and long with heel calks raised so that they are at least 5/8 inch higher than the toe.

If the foot is shod in this way and shoe reset frequently, every three weeks if possible, it will favorably supplement and greatly increase the action of the remedy.

TREATMENT FOR WIND GALLS OR WIND PUFFS

The foot should be kept level and calks low.

Apply Save-the-Horse as directed on the bottle.

Should there be inflammation and fever or the horse go lame and sore the treatment should be made as directed for Filled Tendons; this method will hasten results and be a saving of the preparation.

Frequently the cause of lameness is below and in the sesamoid bones. With the hand closely feel along down the sides at the back of the ankle, manipulating and pressing, especially on the under parts at the back of the ankle, for any thickening or filling. If any exists or the pressure evinces pain, treatment should be extended accordingly and the method as directed for Filled Tendons followed.

WHEN TREATING STALLIONS

Always bandage an injured, weak or swollen hock, ankle or tendon of hind leg when stallion is serving, to aid in supporting and to prevent straining of affected part. (See page 26 for method of bandaging.)

TREATMENT FOR RINGBONE OR CLING-FAST

Apply Save-the-Horse as directed on the bottle.

When from previous treatments with blisters and firing or from any cause the growth has become tough and hard, apply Save-the-Horse once or twice each day from six to eight days before alternating with ointment.

When Save-the-Horse begins to take hold, gradually lessen the number of applications until treatment is made in accordance with the directions on the bottle.

In addition to applying Save-the-Horse thoroughly over and around the enlargement, also make a few alternate treatments entirely around the coronary band at top of hoof; this will assist in stimulating circulation, to expand and produce a healthy condition of the foot and also prove helpful on the parts above.

In conjunction with Save-the-Horse in treating Ring-bones, much can be accomplished by proper fitting and shoeing of the affected foot. The foot should be pared level and at such an angle that the fine lines seen on the foot running from the coronet to the ground are parallel with the long axis of the pastern bone, that is if a straight edge be laid along one of these lines of the foot and allowed to extend above the foot it would have exactly the same slant as the pastern bone.

It will usually be possible to get this angle and still use a flat shoe thin at the heel. But if the heel of the foot is so low that the proper angle cannot be made without it, then the shoe heel must be thickened.

If conditions necessitate calks let them be low and conform to the above described angle.

Although the shoeing is of importance and will aid materially, it is secondary to Save-the-Horse and therefore a close adherence to directions for applying Save-the-Horse is of first importance.

TREATMENT FOR SIDE-BONE

Save-the-Horse, applied as directed on bottle over and around the Side-bone, acts to relieve soreness and inflammation, to promote new growth of tissues and to absorb the calcarious deposit. It should also be applied completely around the top of the foot at coronet, i. e., one-half inch above to one-half inch below at the junction of hair and hoof.

For Save-the-Horse to get in its quickest work the foot should be kept soft and moist. This can be accomplished in no way better than with a sack (burlap is good) wrapped about the foot and pastern and soaked with cold water and left over night; or a felt soaking boot may be used.

Sometimes but one side of the foot is affected and this most

often is the outside. In preparing the foot for the shoe the side affected should be pared most so that it will be the lowest. The shoe on the affected side should extend beyond the wall ¼ inch to ½ inch so as to give greater ground surface in this direction; shoe the opposite side close to the wall. Should there be a side bone on both sides of the hoof shoe as directed for Ringbone.

TREATMENT FOR SPLINT

Apply Save-the-Horse as directed on bottle; make treatment over and around growth ;if one shows on both sides of leg make application over both.

For the first three or four days immediately before applying Save-the-Horse rub the affected area briskly with the hand or stiff brush for three minutes.

The foot should be pared according to directions given under treatment for Ringbone, only be sure to shoe the foot flat and light enough so that striking or brushing will not occur.

TREATMENT FOR BUCK OR SORE SHIN

Apply Save-the-Horse treatment as directed for Filled Tendons.

TREATMENT FOR CAPPED HOCK

Apply Save-the-Horse over the affected area according to directions on bottle. Immediately before making treatment with Save-the-Horse for the first two or three days, briskly rub the parts with a good stuff brush, or by thoroughly massaging up and down with the hand, for ten or fifteen minutes.

Remove the cause, which is usually accomplished by changing the horse to another stall or by padding that portion of the stall that is causing the irritation.

TREATMENT FOR CURB

Treatment of curb consists of application of Save-the-Horse as directed on bottle. Immediately before making treatment with Save-the-Horse for the first 2 or 3 days, briskly rub parts with a stiff brush, or by thoroughly massaging up and down with the hand, for ten or fifteen minutes. Follow the shoeing instructions given under treatment for bone spavin. This is important.

TREATMENT FOR ENLARGED, INJURED OR CAPPED KNEE

In treatment of the acute stage of capped knee, i. e., while heat, soreness and inflammation are at their height, cold packs or cold water applied with a sponge or hose are valuable adjuncts to

Save-the-Horse. Two or three days after the injury, change to hot water and massage ,followed by Save-the-Horse as directed on bottle.

Rest while the disease is in the acute stage is necessary, but as the inflammation subsides moderately exercise to the halter, which may be consistently increased and in a short time the horse may be put to regular work. While the applications of cold or hot water are not necessary, they often aid in the hastening of results.

TREATMENT FOR SPRUNG KNEE

Apply Save-the-Horse at the back and sides of the knee and over the tendons at back of leg from the knee downward to and including the ankle, *as directed on the bottle.*

In dressing the foot care must be exercised to keep the heels high, while the toe should be lowered all that is possible from the bottom of the foot. Shoe the foot flat with the heels thickened to relieve the strain of the flexor tendons.

FEED FROM THE FLOOR, INSTEAD OF MANGER; THIS IS IMPORTANT IN ALL CASES OF SPRUNG KNEE.

The floor of the stall should be level; a common cause of sprung knee is standing on an inclining floor in the stall.

TREATMENT FOR BROKEN KNEE

Same as treatment for Open Joint.

ENLARGEMENTS AND SPRAINS OF THE FETLOCK OR ANKLE

Apply Save-the-Horse over and around the enlargements as directed on bottle. Relieve the tension on the ligaments and tendons by increasing the height of the heel calks. The bandage treatment as given for filled tendons will assist in hastening results and save on the preparation, though not strictly necessary.

TREATMENT FOR COCKED ANKLE OR KNUCKLING

The foot should be pared level and the shoe fitted with long and very low toe calk. The heel calks should be at least ¾ inch higher than the toe calk so as to relieve the tension on the tendon.

Apply Save-the-Horse as directed on bottle, following the tendons from the knee to and including the ankle and pastern, both back and sides.

TREATMENT FOR SHOULDER LAMENESS

Clip the hair from the affected parts and apply Save-the-Horse twice daily over and around the affected area for a week or ten days, or until considerable roughness of the skin can be felt.

Then apply Save-the-Horse Ointment for two or three days, rubbing it in thoroughly, and repeat the treatment as before.

Should the parts become too much scurfed, apply Save-the-Horse once a day only, for six to eight days, then stop it and use the ointment for four days, and repeat.

For this disease Save-the-Horse must be applied until it takes a good, strong hold; put on at one treatment only what the parts will absorb. It is better to apply it twice each day than to put on too much at one time. Do not let it run down and waste.

Thoroughly cleanse off the ointment with hot water and soap the first day only when beginning each course of treatment with Save-the-Horse. If the ointment is not washed off it will cake or grease over the parts so that the Save-the-Horse will run off.

TREATMENT FOR SWEENEY

Clip the hair closely and apply Save-the-Horse over the area of the shrunken muscles as directed on bottle.

If the horse has been rested, begin as soon as desired with easy work and gradually increase it as improvement warrants. Consistent daily work or exercise is beneficial, but overwork and fatigue at the start are detrimental in this disease.

TREATMENT FOR SHOULDER BRUISES

In the treatment of shoulder bruises it is first of all necessary so far as possible to remove the cause; this may be accomplished by using a sweat pad and cutting a round hole in it directly over the tumor; or it can be done by removing the padding in the collar, which comes over the affected part and with a stout thread indent the area so as to leave a deep cavity in the collar and thereby remove contact and pressure on the tumor.

A hard tumor or growth beneath the skin occurring anywhere upon the shoulder, caused by an unequal pressure of the collar, treat according to directions on bottle.

If there are raw surfaces apply Save-the-Horse Ointment at night and again in the morning before putting on collar. This ointment is an aid for treating serious sores of every kind. Shoulders should be kept clean and free from dandruff and sweat secretions.

TREATMENT FOR SHOE BOIL OR CAPPED ELBOW

We mention a few of the causes which produce this affection and methods to remove them.

An improvised method to keep the shoe from irritating the elbow while the horse is at rest: take a strap about two feet long,

wind it with a burlap sack, tie or sew this to the strap: buckle this about the leg below the fetlock. This makes a roll larger than the foot and keps the heel calks from the elbow.

Take the precaution to see that the belly band of the harness is not rubbing the elbow as it sometimes does in going down hill, and frequently causes the disease.

Probably the most common of all causes is from the point of the elbow coming in contact with the floor when the horse rises. During this act the fore feet are stretched forward; the weight of the body is thrown on the heels of the fore feet, and with some horses the point of the elbow strikes the floor when in the act of giving a spring to gain the feet. The synovial bursa is ruptured in that way and a shoe boil or capped elbow is the result.

If the latter is the cause a good thick bedding of straw or other material must be provided.

Then apply Save-the-Horse as directed on bottle.

TREATMENT FOR HIP JOINT LAMENESS

No bathing, blistering or rest is required. Save-the-Horse acts to draw out the deep seated inflammation and as an alterative; it assists to stimulate circulation and to produce a healthy action to the muscles and tendons. No blister is required. The horse can be put to work without losing a day.

The same factors exist in diseases of the hip as are found in shoulder lameness.

Treatment is the same as for shoulder Lameness. Cover the entire affected area or surface of about six inches.

TREATMENT FOR STIFLE LAMENESS

Acute stifle lameness rapidly becomes chronic and very resistant to rdinary treatment. All injuries to the stifle should be treated promptly.

Apply Save-the-Horse over the affected area *twice daily* for a week or until considerable roughness of the skin can be felt; then apply Save-the-Horse Ointment for three days, rubbing it in thoroughly; repeat the alternate treatment until a cure results.

Thoroughly remove ointment with hot water and soap each time just before again applying Save-the-Horse, otherwise the parts become greased and caked over and Save-the-Horse will run off.

For this disease Save-the-Horse must be applied so it takes a good strong hold. Put on only what the parts will absorb each time; do not let it run down and waste.

TREATMENT FOR DISLOCATION OF PATELLA OR STIFLE

Stand the animal against the side of the stall. Place one end of a soft rope around the fetlock joint (not below) of the affected limb. Place the end of the rope in the hands of an assistant standing at the horse's head. Direct him to gently draw the limb forward until it is in a standing position. This done the operator standing behind the horse by extreme pressure back of the bone can force the bone back into place. It will go in with a "chuck." When the rope is removed the animal may walk away as if nothing had happened, but in so doing is liable to again bring on the lesion. To prevent this keep the horse standing for forty-eight to seventy-two hours on a perfectly level floor; tie him up so that he cannot move about or lie down during this period. The horse should then be allowed gentle exercise in a level pasture or given light work until the stretched and strained ligaments have contracted and resumed their normal state.

In the reduction of stifle dislocation of a colt up to two years old great care must be exercised as danger of fracture is a possibility. The colt's head should be held up by an assistant; the operator then, standing behind the colt with one hand on the inside of the joint, with one foot and knee gently forces the affected limb forward and with the free hand presses the bone into place.

As quickly as the joint is in place apply Save-the-Horse as directed for stifle lameness, to help restore strength to the ligaments, muscles and tissues, and to prevent, if possible, what otherwise might become habitual weakness.

TREATMENT FOR WIRE CUTS

Wounds of this nature should be treated as open wounds, i. e., do not suture (sew) or bandage. If hemorrhages (bleeding) necessitate bandaging remove these as soon as the blood stops flowing. Wash thoroughly with hot water and apply Save-the-Horse Ointment; to every 2 ounces of the ointment add ¼ ounce of collodion, mix thoroughly and apply under the bandage while the parts are bleeding. As quickly as the hemorrhage or bleeding has ceased the collodion and bandaging can be omitted and Save-the-Horse Ointment alone used. The use of collodion and Save-the-Horse Ointment is a desirable combination as an aid where the cut is over a joint (see open joint).

If the ointment was not used and the parts have healed, or, in cases where blistering remedies, firing, or natural adhesions have induced a thickened, calloused enlargement or lameness, apply Save-the-Horse treatment as directed on the bottle.

TREATMENT FOR INTERFERING OR BRUSHING

Treatment of this condition consists of applying Save-the-Horse as directed on bottle. Is is also necessary to remove the cause, which might be one of the following: fatigue, poor condition (animal has not the strength to spread the limbs to their normal position), faulty shoeing, lameness, etc. The ankles should be protected by boots while using the horse until the soreness and swelling have been cured.

You will thank us for this advice: If your horse interferes have the shoes removed and horse driven four or five days, then put on a shoe to conform to the wear on hoof. The wearing points will become clearly distinguished after being driven barefooted for a number of days, plainly showing the kind of shoe to make or fit. This will usually prevent further interfering. At once apply Save-the-Horse to treat the lameness, soreness, or for enlargement or thickening.

TREATMENT FOR SPEEDY CUTS

These wounds should have prompt attention before an inflammatory condition of the bone covering sets in, resulting in bony enlargement. Make early application of Save-the-Horse as directed on bottle; it will act to allay inflammation and heal the broken surface.

The cause must be removed and the parts protected until soreness and inflammation are allayed, the same as Interfering and Brushing.

OVERREACH, TREAD AND CALK WOUNDS

Treatment of wounds of this nature consists of the removal of hair, dirt and any foreign substance that may have been carried in at the time of accident. Protect and help heal the wound with Save-the-Horse Ointment. In serious cases as an aid to prevent complication such as tetanus or blood poisoning or a side bone, make a few applications with Save-the-Horse before applying the oinment.

Do not attempt to bandage these wounds either at work or while in the stable.

If the calk wound is old and complicated use Save-the-Horse as directed on bottle over the affected area and at junction of hair and hoof around the foot.

TREATMENT FOR CONTRACTED HOOF

Treat and shoe as for navicular disease.

TREATMENT FOR GRAVEL AND QUITTOR

Remove all dead and diseased tissue and treat the same as for nail wounds or supurative corns.

TREATMENT OF FOUNDER OR LAMINITIS

Apply Save-the-Horse from ½ inch above to ½ inch below the hair line entirely around the coronary band at top of foot, *as directed on the bottle.*

While the main dependence in the treatment of this disease lies in the action of Save-the-Horse, which acts to establish renewed circulation in the hoof and to expand and grow a new foot, yet properly caring for the foot in the following manner is of great importance.

Prepare a wide webbed fore shoe of sufficient length to assure a good ground surface; drill and tap out shoe for Neverslip calks; set the shoe. Prepare a piece of boiler plate to completely cover shoe; drill holes in this plate where the neverslip calks are to go through into the shoe. Then smear the bottom of the foot with Save-the-Horse Ointment, pack with oakum, put plate in position on the shoe and screw in the neverslip calks. The oakum should fill the foot completely and the plate press it in place, in this way support is given the sole.

The plate should be removed and the foot repacked every three weeks if possible; the Neverslip calks permit of doing this without removing the shoe each time, but the shoe should be taken off and the foot made level as often as necessary.

NAVICULAR OR COFFIN JOINT LAMENESS

To allow Save-the-Horse to do its quickest and best work the foot must be softened. The foot is usualy dry and hard in consequence of the fevered condition of the internal structures; this must and can be overcome.

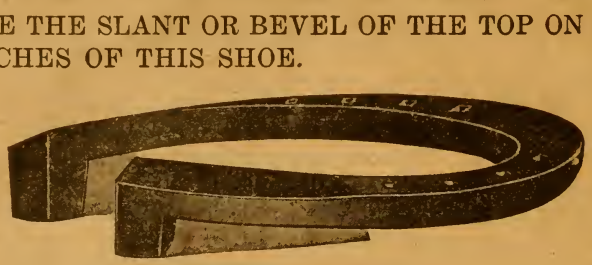
Soak the foot for an hour each day in a tub of water, or wind a sack about the foot and keep it moist for an hour or more each day; or use Felt Soaking boots; another very satisfactory way is to pad the foot with sole leather and pack with a sponge divided—a half put on either side of the frog; the sponge to be moistened twice daily by pouring water in at the heel; the leather should be riveted to the shoe near the heel to avoid sagging and to prvent dirt from entering. If the leather pad and sponge are used avoid any great amount of frog pressure.

Then Save-the-Horse should be applied at the junction of hoof and skin, beginning at the heels and extending clear around the coronary band, from ½ inch below the hair line. Make application as directed on the bottle.

After the foot has become softened it should be trimmed lightly at the heel and as much taken off from the bottom at the toe as it will safely stand and shoe with an open shoe of good width. Have the surface of the shoe that comes next to the foot, from the last nail hole back and including the heels, beveled in such a manner that the inside of the shoe is higher and slopes to the outside, corresponding with the

illustration. This bevel should be made with a hammer instead of with a file or rasp. The shoe should be ¼ inch wider at both branches of the heels than the foot so that the foot will not expand beyond the shoe when the weight is taken upon it. It can be seen at once that when the foot takes the body weight it will spread at the heels in consequence of this bevel. Care must be exercised not to get this bevel too great, as lameness may follow. The outside edge should not be over 1-16 to 1-8 inch lower than the inside edge.

NOTE THE SLANT OR BEVEL OF THE TOP ON BOTH BRANCHES OF THIS SHOE.



As the hoof is hard and dry the bevel shoe may cause it to spread and crack unless the foot is first made moist and soft before using this shoe.

The heel calks should be ½ to ¾ inch higher than the toe.

This shoe should be fitted without toe calks. The toe of the shoe should be hammered so the edge is made rolling or round to correspond with the illustration here shown. If toe calk is required it should be set back as far from the toe as possible and it should extend across the shoe, reaching from one outside edge to the other.

TREATMENT FOR THRUSH

Trim away all dead tissue so that the remedy can penetrate to the seat of the disease. Apply Save-the-Horse once a day around the frog and into the cleft of the heels, using a blunt stick to pry the tissues apart so as to allow the remedy to enter the bottom of the crevices.

Also make treatment with Save-the-Horse entirely around coronary band at the top of hoof as directed on bottle. This is to expand and produce a healthy condition of the hoof.

Care should be taken to keep stall dry and free from manure, as moisture and filth are predisposing to the disease.

TREATMENT FOR NAIL WOUND

Nail wounds are considered of but little importance by many and yet the number of horses lost each year from Tetanus (Lockjaw) is enormous and is in most cases traced directly to a nail in the foot.

The nail or foreign body should be promptly removed and the opening enlarged to allow the collection of blood and pus to

escape. Hold the foot in the hand with the leg flexed so that the sole is held in a horizontal position; pour a *few* drops of Save-the-Horse into the wound and cover with absorbent cotton to protect parts from dirt. The wound should be treated in this way for ten days and then every two or three days until all soreness and inflammation has entirely subsided and the wound healed.

Make a few alternate treatments with Save-the-Horse and Ointment as directed on bottle, around the coronary band at top of hoof to a half inch above the hair line. This will assist to stimulate a fresh, healthy action of the circulation and normal conditions in the hoof.

TREATMENT FOR CORNS

In either dry or moist corns less amount of the sole directly over and surrounding the affected area will need to be removed than in the suppurative corn, but of course the sole and wall in all cases must be cut away to relieve the pressure as much as possible without drawing blood.

For moist or dry corn do not cut the corn out. Merely dish off the top of the corn.

Hold the foot in the hand with the leg flexed so that the sole is held in a horizontal position, pour a *few drops* of Save-the-Horse on to the corn once daily for 8 days, skip three days and repeat. Save-the-Horse will be absorbed along the fibres of the corn and in a very short time cause the corn to entirely crumble out and disappear.

In the suppurative corn (corns discharging pus or matter) the sole immediately over and around it must be removed and a free drainage established.

When suppuration extends to top of hoof inject about one-quarter teaspoonful of Save-the-Horse into the fistula tract or opening at the top of hoof once daily for 4 days, skip 3 days and repeat for a few times.

If a suppurative corn; pack the opening in the sole lightly with cotton after applying Save-the-Horse, cover with oakum and hold in place by a leather pad to prevent dirt and other foreign substances from entering the wound.

In all cases make a few treatments with Save-the-Horse as directed on bottle entirely AROUND CORONARY BAND AT TOP OF HOOF to a half inch above the hair line. This acts to stimulate a new and healthy growth of horn and induce normal conditions in the hoof.

A bar shoe with frog pressure, sufficient to remove all bearing from the quarter affected is absolutely necessary during the treatment for corns of any kind, if a permanent cure is to be accomplished.

TREATMENT FOR OPEN JOINT

In a fully developed case of open joint it is a wise course to put the animal in slings. Keep him there as long as he can be made to submit quietly to their restraint. The horse should be kept perfectly quiet until the danger is past. Whether the slings are adopted or not treatment should be as follows.

To every two ounces of Save-the-Horse Ointment mix thoroughly one ounce of collodion. Apply this thoroughly into the opening twice daily. As soon as the danger is past or the wound is healed up, then Save-the-Horse should be applied as directed on the bottle as an aid in treating to prevent or overcome lameness and remove swellings.

Save-the-Horse is often applied into openings over a joint where the joint oil is discharging, and with excellent results, but to be absolutely on the safe side use the ointment and collodion to first heal the parts.

TREATMENT FOR RHEUMATISM

Open the bowels; this may be accomplished by a bran mash once a day; or by any of the succulent roots, such as carrots, turnips, sugar beets, etc., or by grass if accessible.

An airy, roomy, well ventilated stable with a sunny exposure are all predisposing features to an early recovery. Salicylate of soda may be given in drinking water, 2 drams three times a day.

Apply Save-the-Horse as directed on bottle. Should the joint be highly inflamed and swollen follow treatment as directed for filled tendons.

TREATMENT FOR SWOLLEN GLANDS

Massage the glands (and also the throat if affected) for five minutes and apply Save-the-Horse as directed on bottle.

TREATMENT FOR DISTEMPER

Massage the glands and throat and also the chest, rubbing briskly with the hands for five or ten minutes, and then apply Save-the-Horse as directed on the bottle.

TREATMENT FOR FISTULOUS WITHERS

Follow treatment as given for Poll Evil.

TREATMENT FOR POLL EVIL

Clip the hair from the enlargement and apply Save-the-Horse as directed on the bottle. If the swelling has opened establish a good drainage and syringe about half a teaspoonful of Save-the-Horse into the wound every second day.

TREATMENT FOR SWOLLEN LEGS

Treatment the same as for lymphangitis.

TREATMENT FOR LYMPHANGITIS

In this disease make the treatment with Save-the-Horse when the horse comes in from work or exercise. If the swelling subsides when the horse is driven, treatment can then be confined to the parts directly over the seat of the weakness or lesion; this is usually at the hock or ankle.

In the early or acute stage bathe the affected parts or the entire swollen area with hot water for 15 or 20 minutes once each day. Make sure the parts are thoroughly dry and apply Save-the-Horse thoroughly with the brush. In ten minutes more cover with a thick layer of sheet cotton and over this run a dry bandage (use roller bandage). A plentiful supply of sheet cotton should be used then the bandage can be run fairly snug. Leave the bandage on over night or until the horse is exercised the next day. In bandaging cover from below the ankle to the hock or above where swelling extends. For the proper method of bandaging refer to the article in this book on "Bandaging the Race Horse."

Use the hot water regardless of any swelling at the start but if the swelling persists after a few days' treatment, then change to cold water.

As quickly as the inflammation or fever is removed and the swelling subsides the bandaging may be omitted. This usually takes place in about two weeks and then treatment should be made in accordance with the directions on the bottle. Should the fever and inflammation not yet be gone and the leg begin to swell again, resort to the bandage as before for another week or two.

Apply this treatment daily.

In the acute or first stage rest horse about forty-eight hours. Then gently exercise for about twenty minutes three times a day, gradually increasing the exercise. If caused by too much food and not enough exercise, as quickly as the trouble is noticed give one dose only of aloes, one ounce, dissolve in half a pint of boiling water, add half a pint of cold water. Also give half an ounce of nitrate of potassium in the drinking water three times a day.

When caused by over-working and poor food, or from debilitating diseases, such as influenza and distemper, treatment should be of a stimulating and tonic nature; then Save-the-Horse Restorative and Condition Powders in conjunction with the application of Save-the-Horse as above outlined will greatly hasten the recovery.

The horse should be fed sparingly of pure, clean food; if in winter a little hay or roots; if in summer, give grass, but little or no corn; for grain use bran, oats and linseed meal.

TREATMENTS FOR THE RACE HORSE

The following is prepared expressly for such emergencies and complications as are met with by the owner and trainer in the preparation and campaigning of the Trotting, Pacing and Running Horses.

Save-the-Horse may always be SAFELY used on a seriously injured tendon while the horse is kept in training or raced.

Horse can be worked with either shin or ankle boots, as no harm can possibly come by either destruction of hair or scalding of the limb.

TREATMENT FOR FILLED TENDONS

Apply Save-the-Horse as directed on bottle.

Filled Tendon

Or for the more serious conditions and when there is a great deal of fever and inflammation, be guided by the following method:

When bringing the horse in from work or exercise each day, bathe the affected parts with cold water from 15 to 20 minutes. Then massage or rub the parts for 5 minutes, using both hands.

Make sure the parts are thoroughly dry and apply Save-the-Horse, thoroughly manipulating the brush to work the remedy in well over all the affected parts, extending down both sides and at the back of the lower part or underside of ankle. Cover with thick layer of sheet cotton and over this run a dry bandage (use roller bandage). By using a plentiful supply of sheet cotton the bandage can be run fairly snug without danger of cording the leg. **Leave on over night or until the horse is to be exercised.**

Repeat this treatment daily.

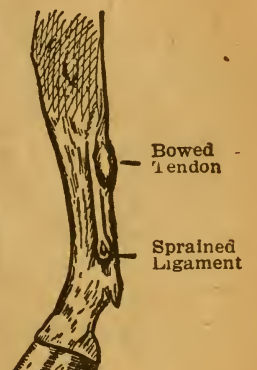
The bandage treatment is not necessary to accomplish the desired results, but is a saving of time and the preparation.

Many valuable horses have been prepared, trained and raced by following this method, when all other means failed.

Massaging or hand rubbing may be done right along unless as sometimes happens, it causes swelling and fever, then it should be immediately discontinued.

TREATMENT FOR BOWED TENDON

Follow the treatment given for sprain of suspensory ligaments. For a mild condition apply Save-the-Horse as directed for filled tendon.



TREATMENT FOR SPRAIN OF SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT

A slight strain or soreness of the Suspensory Ligament, treat as for Filled Tendon.

But in more serious or complicated lacerations or spraining of the Suspensory Ligament the following method should be followed; especially when the horse is undergoing preparation or racing.

In the morning apply Save-the-Horse by means of the brush over all of the affected area, following the tendons down both sides, and directly on and under the back of ankle, as well as over the swellings above.

After applying Save-the-Horse do not bandage—allow the air to get to it for thirty minutes or an hour before exercising or jogging.

Immediately upon bringing the horse in from exercising or work use any good body and leg wash (diluted as directed for the leg), and massage the affected parts from three to five minutes; cover with sheet cotton and run on a bandage.

Remove the bandage at night, again massage with body and leg wash, cover with sheet cotton and bandage for the night.

Repeat this daily, not forgetting to let the air get to the parts for one-half hour or one hour, after applying Save-the-Horse and before exercising or jogging each morning.

Should massaging cause *excessive* swelling omit and lightly bathe with the leg wash.

Bandages can be used when the horse is jogged, especially as quickly as fast work is commenced.

Read the article in this book on Bandaging.

TREATMENT FOR CONTRACTED TENDON

Apply Save-the-Horse Treatment over the tendons at back of leg from the knee or hock downward and over sides of the ankle joint and pastern to the foot as directed on bottle.

The horse may be worked as usual.

When tendons are contracted support is necessary, which may be accomplished by removing the toe calk and raising heel calks to ½ or ¾ inch high and allowing horse to wear these away gradually. Have the shoe reset at intervals of three weeks if possible.

RUPTURED TENDON

Any degree of injury from a slight laceration up to an absolute tear right across, usually goes by the common name of "Ruptured" tendon. "Ruptured Tendon" is commonly termed "Breaking-Down," among horsemen. It usually takes place at the back of the leg at or *below the fetlock.* When such a rupture or "breaking-down" takes place the lameness comes on suddenly and is most intense; the fetlock descends, the toe turns up; attempting to walk the leg has the appearance of being broken off at the fetlock.

Unless the fetlock does descend in the manner explained it is not a complete rupture of either the ligament or tendon.

TREATMENT FOR RUPTURED TENDON

A complete rupture of the tendon is of rare occurrence. It is the race horse that is usually affected.

When an injury of the tendon is so severe as to completely rupture or cause a sinking or droping of the ankle, treatment should consist of shoe and brace like illustration here shown. The brace to be shaped so as to put the foot in normal position and hold it in position until the tendon is united. It is usually necessary to keep the animal in a standing position by slings or otherwise for at least three weeks; at the end of this time the brace may be removed, but the patient should not be allowed to exercise for some time after removing the brace. That portion of the brace which fits around the leg must be very heavily padded with cotton and closely watched as too great pressure at one point will retard circulation and cause a sore that will necessitate the removal of the brace.

If the skin is unbroken and the swelling great, the swelling and inflammation should be reduced by bathing for 5 minutes with cold water followed by Save-the-Horse Treatment once a day. If the skin is broken, hot water may be used and Save the-Horse Antiseptic Powder used once daily.

After the two ends of the tendon have become united and healed and the brace removed use Save-the-Horse as directed on bottle, as an aid to prevent or overcome any resulting lameness or enlargement.

TREATMENT FOR THICKENED TENDON

A "thickened" tendon may come in consequence of a "filled" tendon or be the sequel of any sprain or injury of the tendon. Through the process of organization the infiltrated tissue forming the swelling becomes hardened and calloused.

Follow treatment as given for Filled Tendon.

TREATMENT FOR INFLAMMATION OF THE TENDON WITH DISCHARGE

Do not confound this condition with Ruptured Tendon.

Inflammation of the Tendon with Discharge is a condition resulting from the parts coming in contact with more or less sharp obstacle, penetrating into the tendon sheath but not severing the tendon and are always infected from the beginning.

Save-the-Horse should be applied at once (with syringe if possible) so as to penetrate to all parts of the wound to prevent infection.

The main treatment must be directed to healing the wound. Apply Save-the-Horse Ointment—to each two ounces of this ointment thoroughly mix one ounce of collodion—and thoroughly apply in the wound twice daily. As quickly as the discharge or bleeding ceases omit the collodion and apply the ointment alone, twice daily.

Bandaging should not be practiced unless considerable bleeding is experienced and then only until hemorrhage is controlled. Apply Save-the-Horse Ointment and collodion twice daily under the bandage. Rest is very essential in the treatment of such a condition. Keep the horse in a dry, airy, well bedded box or tie stall. As soon as the healing is accomplished with Save-the-Horse Ointment, if there is then any sign of swelling, thickening or soreness, apply Save-the-Horse as directed for Filled Tendons.

The fiield of usefulness of Save-the-Horse is unlimited and if for any reason one is not certain about a case; if the lameness is obscure and baffles your skill, we will give individual advice as to the best methods to help locate the lameness and bring about the desired results. There is no charge for such advice.

BANDAGING THE RACE HORSE

Fig 1 Fig. 2

We are often asked—can bandaging be done in connection with the use of Save-the-Horse? Our answer is: yes, most assuredly if bandaging is desired or if it is required and can be properly applied.

We wish to emphasize—bandaging is not a necessary adjunct, as a matter of fact, it is not needed excepting only for certain serious injuries or diseases of the tendons.

In the dextrous hands of the trainer it has long been discovered that by combining these two masterful forces, i.e.: bandaging and Save-the-Horse for serious and complicated injuries and diseases of tendon, horses may be prepared, trained and undergo the most strenuous campaigning

Here are a few points or suggestions in connection with the use of bandaging, the ignorance or over sight of which are the reasons for harmful or poor results.

The most important requirement in bandaging is to use a thick layer of sheet cotton. Extra cotton should be put on at both extremities and let the cotton extend beyond the bandage at both extremities. If a tendon is bowed or ruptured under cotton it is always at one or the other extremity, it never happens directly under the cotton; therefore by using a plentiful supply of cotton especially at both ends the bandage can be drawn snug without danger of cording the leg. Unless extra cotton is used at the extremities the bandage should not be drawn as tight at the ends as in the center.

It is especially important to always use a plentiful supply of sheet cotton in the above manner when the horse is worked in bandages.

Bandage as close to the knee and fetlock as it is possible without interfering with the action of the joint.

The illustrations, Fig. 1 and 2 at the head of this article clearly show the proper method of starting and winding a bandage. After tying the bandage slip a rubber band over the horse's foot and up the leg letting it remain around the top where the bandage is tied, as in figure 1 and the bandage will remain in place even though the horse is raced.

A bandage without the cotton must be kept constantly wet, otherwise, if it dries it will shrink and become so tight as to often cause serious trouble. If one wishes to omit the cotton, precaution should always be taken to keep the bandage wet.

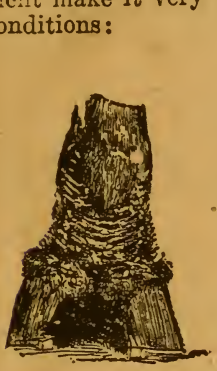
The method of using Save-the-Horse in connection with bandaging is described under **Filled Tendon, and also Strain of Suspensory Ligament" in this book.**

Save-the-Horse Ointment

Trade-Mark Registered

It is for use as an aid in the treatment of Collar and Saddle Galls, Deep-seated Sores, Ulcers, Lacerated Wounds, Barb Wire Cuts, and many forms of skin diseases.

The penetrating, healing properties of Save-the-Horse Ointment make it very valuable as an aid in treating the following conditions:



Scratches

Scratches, Grease, Mud Fever and Hoof-Rot, with swelling, inflammation, deep clefts, discharge or with formation of grapes;

seemingly hopeless advanced cases where ulcerations extend, with transverse cracks which open at every step and often bleed.

Grease Heel

This ointment acts as an aid to produce a new growth of hair, natural color, in case where the hair (roots) follicles are not dead.

MALLENDERS

A scurfy eruption on the back of the knee.

SALLENDERS

When the same condition affects the front of the hock it is called Sallenders.

These afflictions seldom cause lameness, but are unsightly. Neglected, they become ugly sores.

Prompt treatment with Save-the-Horse Ointment is recommended.

Save-the-Horse Ointment is also valuable for household use, in the treatment of Piles, Cuts, Burns, Sores and Ulcers.

6 oz. 50c., 14 oz. $1.00, Veterinary Size $4.00

Save-the-Horse Antiseptic
Trade-Mark Registered
Healing Powder

50c. and $1.00

This powder is for use where it is necessary to make treatment without removing the saddle or harness. Its action is to dry up quickly and heal. It is for use in the treatment of collar and saddle galls, hopple chafes, cuts and sores.

Save-the-Horse Worm Powder
Trade-Mark Registered

50c. and $1.00

Among the most frequent causes of one form of colic, impaired health and other intestinal and stomach difficulties are worms and parasites.

Save-the-Horse Worm Powder is for use as an aid to destroy and eradicate worms, bots and parasites from the stomach and intestines, and is an advantage in that it acts also to tone up the system.

Save-the-Horse Restorative and
Trade-Mark Registered
Condition Powders

50c. and $1.00

For use as an aid in conditioning and fitting horses for the show ring and market; for horses that are off feed, run down because of indigestion or as a result of debilitated condition; also for horses affected with skin disease, scratches, scurvy, cold and kidney trouble, resulting from an unhealthy condition of the system.

Save-the-Horse Restorative and Condition Powders act to assist nature to restore vigor and healthy functional activity to the organs of the stomach and system, and to cleanse and impart a healthy action to the kidneys. They have a decided usefulness for overfed, sluggish or lazy horses, especially in debilitated cases where swelling or stocking of the legs or joints occur; also for horses which do not thrive or shed their hair at the proper season or are hide bound.

Save-the-Horse Body and Leg Wash

Trade-Mark Registered

$2.00 a Bottle

It is for use as an aid to cool the horse out and help to prevent distress, exhaustion and cording after a hard heat or race. Its action is to assist invigorate and stimulate the muscular, nervous, respiratory and circulatory systems. It is very desirable as an aid to assist in stimulating a tired horse through a hard fought race, and relieving fever.

Clean and pleasant to use under all conditions; in fact it cleanses the skin and hair thoroughly. Leaves no gummy substance to cause sores or itching. Does not discolor the hair.

It is an all around general purpose liniment and equally good for household use.

To the trainer or horseman who appreciates quantity and quality combined, this liniment will prove especially satisfactory as it goes twice as far as the usual kind.

It is not so astringent or powerful as Save-the-Horse Spavin Treatment. It has entirely different properties.

This Body and Leg Wash is the result of studying the need for a soothing, cooling liniment, to use after a race or work out, for slight strains, or where quantity as well as quality is required.

Save-the-Horse Cold, Chill and Fever Drops

50c. and $1.00

Many successful owners and trainers use these drops exclusively when shipping valuable horses from place to place, especially into change of climate, and in unhealthy seasons.

Ther are for use as an aid in the treatment of Distemper, Colds, Chills, Fever, Grippe, Influenza and Catarrh, both in the formative and advanced stage.

Save-the-Horse Colic Medicine

$1.00

This is a safe preparation of carefully selected ingredients. It is extensively used by breeders and owners of valuable horses. It is for use in the treatment of spasmodic, wind and flatulent colic, cramps and inflammation of the bowels.

Keep a bottle on hand for emergency.

SAVE-THE-HORSE

Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office

HEAVE TREATMENT

Another Success—Another Stride, for the Troy Chemical Company

Halleybury, Ont., Sept. 20th, 1916.

TROY CHEMICAL CO.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

As for the horse that I treated for the heaves,—I will say she does not heave a particle now. Now I have spent a lot of money on this mare but never got any relief before,—everything seemed to make her worse.

My house is about 15 rods from the barn and she has kept me awake many the night coughing. I have got up out of my bed lots of times when she had spells of coughing, and my brother begged of me to shoot her and put her out of misery but I thought so much of her I could not do that.

Now there are lots of people asking me what I am using on this mare. They want to get your address but there is one more horse I want to get and then I will advertise your medicine.

Very truly yours,
MELVIN UBDGROVE.

When the claims were first made about Save-the-Horse Spavin Treatment the skeptics said "fool talk," but now this preparation for lameness and enlargements is known and respected in every country where horses are raised.

It is proving to be the same with the Heave Medicine, which is an entirely new combination treatment.

Do not be misled into believing that all cases of heaves are incurable. Many a man can testify to having sacrificed his horse only to find later that the shrewd purchaser won a good horse by curing this supposedly incurable disease.

Do not miss this opportunity of learning all about this treatment if your horse has heaves. *Take the time to write us at once!*

This is a safe and thoroughly tested out treatment and its sale is growing constantly in every quarter where it is tried.

Price $2.50

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TROY CHEMICAL CO., Proprietor

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Directions for Any Other Condition not Listed Here Will be Fully Given upon Receipt of Application and Description.

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An aid in the treatment of old and chronic Ulcers, Sores, Burns, Piles and ma of Skin Diseases.

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